

MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY
Copper, firm.
Electrolytic, 19.
Silver 51.

The Bisbee Daily Review

W.F. A. THER
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CABINETS OF BRITISH AND FRENCH CONFER

Asquith, Lloyd and Balfour Go to Paris and Confer With the Members of the French Cabinet on Balkans.

GREECE STILL THE CAUSE OF MUCH SPECULATION

Northern Serb Army Completely Encompassed With Exception of One Route Through Albania; Allies' Forces at Standstill.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The disquieting military and diplomatic situation in the Balkans is believed to be responsible for the visit to Paris of Premier Asquith, David Lloyd George and A. J. Balfour, for a conference with the French cabinet and General Joffre.

The main Serbian army of the north is encompassed on all but one side. It is cut off from the south by the Bulgarians advance beyond Tetovo. It must depend on the rough roads through Montenegro and Albania for supplies from the sea. The Serbian position in the south is almost as bad.

The Bulgarians' successful attack on Albania passes and their advance from Velez prevented the junction of the French and Serbian forces. The Serbians' only lines of retreat are into Albania, where unfriendly tribes might harass them or across the Greek border, where there is a possibility they will be disarmed or interned.

The Allies are making an effort to prevent the latter eventuality. Unquestionably this was discussed at Paris by the British and French ministers. England has taken further action by issuing an order that no Greek vessel except those loading or unloading, may proceed to its destination. Denys and Cochlin, members of the French cabinet, who received an enthusiastic reception by Athens municipal authorities and the public, expected to express the French view of what is considered to be the unsatisfactory Greek reply to the Entente for the request for the safe conduct of Serbian and Allied forces in case they are compelled to retire into Greece.

Kitchener, who was expected back at Salonika, is not reported to have left Gallipoli, although it is rumored King Constantin has expressed a wish to see him. Like Italy and France, England demands that Greece either join the Allies or translate its benevolent neutrality toward the Entente to the declaration that she will not attempt to disarm the Serbians or her allies should they cross the frontier, and also afford facilities for landing and transporting of allied troops.

The situation on the French, Italian and Russian fronts is unchanged. The presence of a Russian fleet in Courland, where it has been bombarding German positions, suggests that General Raski has not concluded the offensive which he undertook west of Riga. It is believed the mines released from a mooring in the recent storms destroyed the British hospital ship Anfil in the English Channel, and the steamer that came to her assistance. Less than four hundred were aboard the Anfil. A patrol boat saved three hundred.

U. S. STAND ON CONTRABAND

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The State Department is preparing memoranda, which will form basis for a note to England regarding contraband. The action of the United States regarding England's placing cotton and other products never before treated as contraband, on list is not determined. It is probable the decision will be reached soon. Shortly thereafter, the first draft of the note will be made. Several drafts made will be required before the note is transmitted.

MAN HUNT ENDS

BOSWELL, Nov. 17.—The capture of Juan Rodriguez in the hills six miles from Roswell ended a two days' man hunt in which two hundred participated. Rodriguez, who was being tried for murder of N. Cartwright, struck down Sheriff Young while being led from court to jail. He escaped. Sixty automobiles with volunteers joined the chase. Jacob Cartwright, son of the murdered man, found Rodriguez strayed and frozen.

HER ROMANCE STARTED ON A BATTLESHIP



Mrs. James McDowell Cresap.

Miss Clairborne Foster Comegys, known in the theatrical world as Clairborne Foster, was married in New York a few days ago to Lieut. James McDowell Cresap. The lieutenant met his wife two years ago at a tea party aboard the battleship Florida. The bride comes of distinguished southern ancestry.

LABOR ENDORSES DICK MILITIA STATUTES

American Federation of Labor for Dick Militia Law Opposes Large Standing Army for the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The American Federation of Labor unanimously endorsed the Dick Military Law which is aimed to promote the efficiency of the militia. The delegates adopted in executive council, the report on the Dick law. The report stated that "our American traditions are wholeheartedly and positively against the maintenance of a large standing army."

Continuing the report, stated "we think it can be safely and emphatically stated that only a small percentage of the American people favor the maintenance of a large standing army. We express our belief in the need of a small standing army, that can be supplemented by a citizen soldiery, democratically organized and controlled, so as to prevent either a small standing army or larger supplements and its units to be used for or by special privileged classes, whether at home or abroad."

ANOTHER INDICTMENT OF FAY TO BE SOUGHT

Department of Justice May Proceed Against Fay Under Provision of the Sherman Law

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Department of Justice may endeavor to indict Robert Fay and others connected with the alleged plot to dislodge munitions ships, under the criminal section of the Sherman law. It is understood information is being gathered to enable a determination whether there has been conspiracy in restraint of foreign commerce.

The Department of Justice officials always have expressed the doubt of the possibility of convicting Fay and his associates under the so called piracy sections of the criminal code, under which they were recently indicted. A recent trip of District Attorney Marshall to Washington is understood to have been for the purpose of deciding upon the indictments under another section of that code.

PENFIELD HEARD FROM ABOUT ANCONA

Secretary Lansing Now Said to Be in Possession of Sufficient Evidence to Base Further Inquiry to Austria Upon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Ambassador Penfield cabled Lansing the Austrian foreign office statement concerning the sinking of the Ancona. It is virtually the same as the one received earlier by wireless. The statement was apparently handed by Penfield before he received the department's instructions. Lansing indicated he would await a reply on questions submitted to Austria by Penfield before sending his communication.

The statement received from Penfield says: "The Ancona fled at full speed when a warning shot was fired across her bows. Austria denies the Italian allegation that the Ancona was shelled after stopping, or that a shot was fired at the lifeboats or at persons swimming in the sea."

Following the receipt of the statement it became known that Lansing considered the state department is now in possession of sufficient information to form the basis of an inquiry of Austria regarding its attitude toward the conduct of submarine warfare.

REPORT OF ZEALANDIA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The American consul at Progress, Mexico, has been directed by the State Department to make a specific report regarding the absence of the ship's papers in connection with the recent forcible search of the steamer Zealandia by a British cruiser off Progress. The Zealandia's captain reported the ship's papers had been left ashore with the American consul. The British embassy informed the State Department the Zealandia was boarded and searched outside of Mexican territorial waters.

MINE IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

DOVER, Nov. 17.—Striking a mine in mid-channel, the hospital ship Anglia, carrying three hundred wounded in addition to the crew, nurses and attendants, sank quickly. Hundreds of seriously wounded lying in cots were lost. The collier Lusitania, nearby, went to her assistance. The collier also struck a mine as the boats were being lowered and foundered. The Lusitania crew was saved. The patrol boat rescued three hundred of the Anglia's passengers and crew, including some nurses. A number of bodies were recovered.

NEED IS GREAT IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE

Over Three Million People in Belgium and France Must Be Clothed and Shod By Christmas Is Hoover's Opinion.

COMMISSION MAKES APPEAL TO THE U. S.

Those for Whom Aid Is Asked Live Within Occupied Zone of Two Countries; Industry There Is Paralyzed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Over three million persons in Belgium and Northern France, mostly women and young children, must be clothed and shod by Christmas. If the garments and shoes for these destitute people are not forthcoming at once, their sufferings during the winter will become desperate.

Such is the note of an urgent appeal issued to the people of the United States by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The New York Committee has received from Mr. Herbert Hoover, chairman of the committee, the following statement:

"It appears to me that it is necessary for us to go frankly to the American people and ask them to clothe the destitute in the occupied areas of Belgium and Northern France during the coming winter.

"There are nine million people in these areas and of these over one-third are now either wholly or partially destitute and are today receiving their food either wholly or partially without payment.

"As you know, we have set up economic measures based on the ability of a portion of the population to pay for its food which, with the contributions of other countries, enables us for the present to find the bare minimum of food supplies for the whole nine million people, but we have no reserves with which to provide clothing for the destitute. We now plead for help on their behalf.

"Even if these nine million people had money they could not import clothes, or the raw materials with which to manufacture them, through the blockade into an area under military occupation. While the better classes have some clothing with which they can get along, the destitute are composed of the working classes who naturally had little reserves of clothing when the war broke out. The only additions they have received since then have been the generous contributions from America, Canada and elsewhere. By Christmas time all the clothing which we have in our various establishments will be exhausted.

"It is a certainty that the undue exposure of underclad men, women and children to the bitter winter will greatly increase mortality. The clothing for these people can be provided only if we receive gift supplies for the purpose. We must depend upon the American people.

"We have arranged that the cost of transportation of clothes from any central point in the United States to Belgium and Northern France and of the distribution will be paid for out of funds which have been especially provided so that the whole American contributions will reach the destitute without one cent of deduction.

"In the matter of the character of clothing for these people, we are surrounded with a multitude of difficulties. In the first instance the drastic sanitary arrangements made by the governments through whose territory we must pass, make the introduction of second-hand clothing, especially in the areas of the operating armies where the want will be greatest, practically impossible.

"We therefore must ask frankly for new clothing and more particularly for unmade material. Not that the destitute in Belgium and Northern France are not intensely grateful for second-hand clothing, but as a matter of necessity, we are forced to ask only for unmade stuffs.

"It must be borne in mind that those for whom we appeal are living under almost total industrial paralysis; that many millions of them are idle and that the cry we have from them daily is: 'Give us something to do, give us something to work on, so that we may contribute to our support.' Therefore, if we can provide them with materials they will make on their own clothing. Furthermore, the poor of Belgium and Northern France can devise an extraordinary amount of clothing out of a given (Continued on Page 2)

NOW TO RAISE TAX FOR DEFENSE PLAN, BIG PROBLEM FOR THE PRESIDENT NOW



New photo of President Wilson.

Now that President Wilson seems sure of the backing of congress in his plans for a larger army and navy, the question uppermost in the minds of administration leaders is: Where is the money coming from to pay for the increase? Among the plans suggested are an increase in the income tax and the levying of a big inheritance tax on swollen fortunes.

BIDS ON SHIPS TOO HIGH FOR DANIELS

Bids on Battleships, Opened By Daniels, From Ship Yards Are Outside the Limit Set By Congress; War Is Blamed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The government may undertake construction of battleships forty-two and forty-three because of the apparent failure of private bidders to keep their proposals within the limit of \$7,800,000 which congress fixed for the hulls and machinery. The Navy Department opened the bids. The high prices are due to the war and specifications covering the hull construction designed to lessen the danger from torpedo attacks is claimed to have necessitated the higher bids.

Pending the outcome of study of the increased costs, Secretary Daniels is unwilling to say what course he will follow should the private bids be outside the limit. It is understood an effort will be made to induce the ship companies to reduce their figures before it is determined to give the work to government yards.

Daniels believes it will be necessary to equip two more government navy yards for battleship building, regardless of the final decisions regarding the pending bids. The New York navy yard is the only one equipped. The Philadelphia and Mare Island yards can be equipped at a relatively small cost.

KEITH HEIRS WIN IN SUIT FOR BIG ESTATE

Judge of Superior Court Orders Case Dismissed; Forgery Indictment May Follow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The court dismissed the suit contesting the will of the late John Keith brought by Mrs. Louise Thomson, who claimed to be a daughter. The court held the plaintiff had not proved her case. The original Keith will was admitted to probate some time ago but an order staying the distribution granted August 2 when Mrs. Thomson's claim was filed. The court declared the evidence disproving the woman's claims was conclusive and overwhelming. The Keith heirs' attorney asked the court to present to the grand jury the facts relating to Dr. Tedford's connection with the case and ask for her indictment for forgery.

ALLIES' MUSIC FOR JAPAN'S EMPEROR

Modern Music Supplants That of Ancient Japan in the Second of Great National Feasts Celebrating Coronation.

KIOTO, Nov. 17.—Only music of the allies was played today at the second of the great national feasts provided by the Emperor in celebration of his coronation. German music was barred on account of the war.

In contradistinction to the first feast held last night, when the music was entirely that of old Japan, that of today was entirely modern. Court musicians rendered selections by modern composers of France, Russia and Italy, including airs by Massenet, Bizet, Verdi and the Russian genius Serapin, who died several months ago. The selection was left to Professor William Dvorayitch, a musician attached to the household department.

Today's feast which began at noon in the Nijo palace was purely modern, both as to menu and entertainment. The members of the diplomatic corps, including George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador, and Mrs. Guthrie were present, as were also the ministers of state, nobles, other dignitaries and representatives of the Diet.

The Emperor and suite arrived last night, according to court custom. The Emperor was dressed in full uniform of generalissimo of the army and his suite was brilliant in full dress uniform. There were no formal speeches as on yesterday.

The Nijo palace stands at the former site of the old Nijo Castle, founded by Ota Nobunasa, in the reign of Emperor Goyzei, 1587 A. D. The building of the famous Juraku Castle, erected by Taiko Hideyoshi, was removed here in 1602 A. D., but was destroyed in 1783 by fire. The present building has since been preserved as an imperial palace and by a proclamation issued in 1854 was named the Nijo detached palace. It was at this palace that the last Shogun formally returned the right of political administration to Emperor Mutsuhito. This is known in Japanese history as the "Meiji Restoration of 1868."

MUST REMAIN AT HOME

LONDON, An order in council is soon to be issued declaring that during the continuance of the war British of military age desiring to leave England, even on a trip, must obtain special permission. Such permission will not be given without good cause.

MAYOS RAID AND KILL NEAR LOS MOCHIS

American Residents of Los Mochis and Vicinity Hurry to the Coast and Seek Refuge on United States Gunboat.

BIG PLANTATIONS ARE DESTROYED BY INDIANS

Senator Ashurst Again Complains to Department of the Activity of Consul Padres Along the Arizona Border.

DOUGLAS, Nov. 17.—General Obregon, who has been prepared to move his Carranza, Sonora troops against Villa near Hermosillo, diverted his attention toward Cananea. Soon after the Obregon advance left Naco the Villa cavalry attacked on two sides. The attack continued for an hour and the Villa soldiers disappeared.

The decision to divert the attack resulted from the discovery that General Rodriguez, who evacuated Naco Saturday, had entrenched at Cananea with Villa artillery to oppose the Carranza advance on the Villa main army. The Obregon advance guard reached Del Rio where another body of Villa troops was encountered. The main Carranza army under Calles, arrived at Villa Verde, midway between Naco and Cananea.

TOPOLOPAMPO, Nov. 17.—Mayo Indians and Villa troops, it is reported, raided yesterday at Los Mochis, eighteen miles inland, by refusing to receive here seeking protection aboard the United States gunboat Annapolis. One British and four Americans are reported killed. Thirty-three, mostly women and children, were taken aboard the Annapolis. Others are said to be on the way.

American civilians organized patrols and outposts. It is stated that the United States Company's properties at Los Mochis and other American interests were looted. Refugees brought clothing and bedding but no provisions. They made the trip on hand-carts, hauled by mules over difficult passages.

ASHURST PROTESTS
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Senator Ashurst has again brought the attention of the State Department to charges that Consul Padres, at Nogales, Arizona, has been implicated in Mexican raids in the United States. No action by the government has been taken.

Ashurst had a telegram from the Nogales mayor asking the attorney general to send an agent to investigate the case, declaring full proof of the charges in the consul's handwriting were available.

PASSPORTS NEEDED
GALVESTON, Nov. 17.—Mexican consulate receives notice that hereafter persons desiring to enter Mexico will be required to have passports from the foreign office of the Carranza government.

It is understood the passport order is directed against Mexicans obnoxious to the Carranza authorities.
ARRIVING AT DESTINATION
EAGLE PASS, Nov. 17.—Former Villa soldiers, granted amnesty by the Carranza government, have begun to arrive en masse to Piedras Negras, where they will return to Mexico. The men arrived from Douglas and Nogales. They are being transported through the United States. In addition to railroad fare the Carranza government gave each \$5 in gold.

DATES AGAIN CHANGED

LAREDO, Nov. 17.—It is announced that Carranza has changed his plans regarding the entry into Mexico City November 20 to establish a residence as head of the de facto government. The date has been abandoned. Carranza has also postponed his proposed trip to Nuevo Laredo and Matamoros. Carranza is still at his old home in Saltillo where all his administrative business is being transacted.

BARS GREECE SHIPMENTS.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—A Marseilles dispatch says the government has ordered port authorities not to accept shipment of merchandise destined for Greece.